

## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—A FLAME OF LIGHTNING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—HENRY DUNBAR—LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF JACK SHEPPARD.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—HUMPHY DUMPTY.

NEW STADT THEATRE, 45 and 47 Bowery.—ROSEBURY—HET OF THE RED MOUNTAIN.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.—THE GRAND DOCTOR OF GEBELSTEIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE WHITE FAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—THE LOTTERY OF LIFE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 155 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENT, SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.

KELLY &amp; LEON'S MINSTRELS, 72 Broadway.—SONGS, ECCESTROPHIES, &amp;c.—BELL &amp; N.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th street.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, SINGING, DANCING, &amp;c.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway.—BALLET, FAHON, &amp;c.

TODD PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—COMIC VODALEIN, NEGRO MINSTRELS, &amp;c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

TERRACE GARDEN—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—THE FINEST OF THE FINE, OR, THE LOST CAUSE.

HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—BURLESQUE OPERA—CINDERELLA.

NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 613 Broadway.—SURGICAL AND ART.

## TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, June 19, 1868.

## THE NEWS.

## EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yesterday, June 18, at midnight.

George Francis Train attempted a speech in the Liverpool "Change," but was hissed down. The specie in the Bank of England increased largely in the week.

The Irish Church bill, Irish Reform bill, Telegraphs Consolidation bill and the Nova Scotia secession question engaged the attention of the two houses of the English Parliament.

Advices from China of May 21 state that the rebels had raised the siege of Tientsin.

Consols, 94½ a 95, money, five-twentieths, 73½ a 74, in London and 7½ in Frankfurt.

Cotton active, with middling uplands at 11½d. Broadstairs firm. Provisions unchanged. Produce quiet.

Our special correspondence from Europe supplies interesting details of our cable despatches to the 5th of June.

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday the bill establishing an American line of steamers between New York and an European port was reported favorably. A bill relative to the sale of vessels to belligerents was passed. It was subsequently reconsidered. A bill for the relief of certain exporters of alcohol and rum was defeated. A bill to give American register to the British bark Golden Fleece, which changed its colors during the war, occasioned considerable discussion. Mr. Sumner contending that there was no further need for severity in such matters and Mr. Fessenden declaring that mercy should be shown sooner to rebels than to such loyal men as these shipowners. The bill was rejected by a vote of eleven to twenty.

The conference committee on the bill for the removal of political disabilities reported, recommending that the names of George Houston, of Alabama, and George W. Jones, of Tennessee, be stricken out. After some debate the report was agreed to by a vote of twenty-two to seven.

In the House the resolution to reconsider the bill granting twenty per cent additional pay to government employes was agreed to, and the original bill was laid on the table by a vote of sixty-eight to sixty-four. The Committee on Indian Affairs made a report on the treaty with the Osage Indians for the sale to a Kansas railway company of eight million acres of land, characterizing the treaty as unjust and its making an assumption of authority. They also presented resolutions protesting against the ratification of the treaty by the Senate and declaring that the House will refuse any appropriation in furtherance of it. These resolutions, somewhat modified, were adopted without a division. Reports on various subjects were made by the Judiciary Committee. The River and Harbor bill was postponed until Tuesday. The bill to regulate the carrying of emigrant passengers in seagoing vessels was taken up, but without a vote the House adjourned.

## THE CITY.

The Board of Aldermen adopted a resolution yesterday to examine into the workings of the street cleaning contractor, and Aldermen Norton, Cuddy and Ward were appointed to conduct the investigation on behalf of the Board. Resolutions were adopted authorizing the Comptroller to issue \$300,000 worth of Central Park Indemnity Fund stock and appropriating \$3,500 to the Clerk for compiling the Manual for 1868. An invitation to review the German societies on Monday morning next was accepted.

The Board of Audit reached claim No. 667 yesterday.

The establishment of a Labor Bureau by the Commissioners of Charities and Correction was urged yesterday at a meeting of that Board.

A shocking catastrophe occurred in the Bowery last evening, owing to the explosion of a fire engine, which resulted in the loss of five lives and the wounding of nineteen other persons, which will probably increase the death roll. The full particulars will be found elsewhere.

The twelve vessels to compete in the annual regatta of the New York Yacht Club were punctually at the starting point on Tenth Street, Staten Island, but did not get away until over half an hour after the appointed time. The breeze was very slight and as the yachts reached Sandy Hook died out altogether. The yachts then drifted, and after waiting some time the race was declared off, and the contest will be renewed to-day.

At the meeting of the Central Grant Club in this city last evening Judge Richard Busted, of the United States Court in Alabama, delivered a speech.

A woman named Osmanski, the mother of five children, died at her residence, 353 First street, Brooklyn, yesterday, from the effects, as alleged, of medicines administered by herself for improper purposes. Coroner Smith held an inquest and a physician who attended her was censured.

The Poland assault and battery case was examined before Justice Cornell in the Brooklyn Court yesterday. The plaintiff in the case is Mrs. E. A. Pollard, wife of the author of the "Lost Cause," and her husband was in court as a witness for the defendant, Mrs. Crotty, of No. 81 Cranberry street, who is charged with assaulting and beating Mrs. Pollard. The evidence was contradictory and the case was dismissed. Mr. Pollard has in the meantime filed a complaint against his wife, charging that she had threatened to take his life, which will be heard on Saturday.

A motion was made yesterday at Common Pleas Chambers to continue an injunction in the action of Seaside against Chaffee and others, enjoining defendants from parting with about eight thousand shares of the Seaside Silver Mining Company's stock, which are held by them as agents of the plaintiff. Decision reserved.

John Shea obtained a verdict for \$360 against the Third Avenue Railroad Company yesterday in the Superior Court for damages sustained by being knocked down while attempting to embark on one of the company's cars in December, 1867.

The jury in the case of Laura Waldron vs. Caroline

Richings, an action brought on contract to recover \$100 as compensation for two weeks' services as a vocalist in Miss Richings' English opera troupe, at Boston, in December, 1867, rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

A judgment was entered for the plaintiffs yesterday in the Supreme Court on the report of the referee, in the case of Ross, Steele and others against the Union Pacific Railway, Kansas branch. The suit was brought to recover compensation for work performed by plaintiffs, who had the contract to build the defendant's road, and for damages for breach of contract by the defendants. Judgment was entered for \$4,649,021.23.

In the case of Jennison vs. The Sioux City and Pacific Railroad Company, an action to recover damages in the sum of \$27,592 for breach of contract, a motion was made at the Supreme Court Chambers yesterday to compel the defendants to make their answer more definite and certain, to strike out portions as sham and irrelevant, and for judgment on the answer as frivolous. The court ordered parts of the answer to be made more definite, and denied the remainder of the relief applied for.

The Inman line steamship City of Antwerp, Captain Mirohouse, will leave pier 45 North river at one P. M. to-morrow for Queenstown and Liverpool. The European mails will close at the Post Office at twelve M. on the 20th inst.

The National line steamship Louisiana, Captain Forbes, will leave pier 47 North river at 3 P. M. to-morrow, 20th inst., for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

The Anchor line steamship Columbia, Captain Carngahan, will sail from pier 20 North river at 12 M. on Saturday, 20th inst., for Liverpool and Glasgow, calling at London.

The North American Steamship Company's steamer Guiding Star will sail on Saturday, 20th inst., at noon, from pier 46 North river, for California via Panama Railroad.

The steamship Bienville, Captain Baker, will sail for Havana on the 20th inst. at 3 P. M. from pier 36 North river.

The Merchants' line steamship General Grant, Captain Quirk, will leave pier 12 North river, to-morrow (Saturday) at 3 P. M. for New Orleans direct.

The Cromwell line steamship George Washington, Captain Gager, will leave pier No. 9 North river on the 20th inst., at 3 P. M., for New Orleans.

The Black Star line steamship Thomas, Captain Pennington, will sail for Savannah on Saturday, 20th inst., leaving pier 12 North river at 3 P. M.

The steamship General Barnes, Captain Morton, will leave pier 26 North river at 3 P. M. on the 20th inst., for Savannah, Ga.

The sidewheel steamship Manhattan, Captain Woodhull, will sail on Saturday, 20th inst., at 3 P. M., from pier No. 5 North river for Charleston, S. C.

The stock market was strong yesterday, especially for Reading, which advanced to 100½, a 100½, under a steady demand. Government securities were quiet. Gold fluctuated between 140 and 140½ and closed at 140½ a 140½.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Chief Justice Chase is said to have drawn up a statement of his views on the present political issues. He favors universal suffrage, universal amnesty, complete abolition of military governments and the taxation of property rather than labor, no special privileges to be allowed in this regard to classes or corporations.

The garrison in Washington was reviewed by Mr. Burlingame and the Chinese Embassy yesterday. General Hancock commanded, and the President, Secretary Scholfield, Senators Cameron and Doolittle, Generals Rousseau, Butler and other distinguished persons were present.

The sculling match between James Hamill and Henry Coulter for the championship and \$2,000 took place yesterday on the Schuylkill river, at Philadelphia. Coulter's boat was fouled by Hamill and both men were thrown into the water. Coulter regaining his boat first continued on his way, crossed the line and claimed the victory. The referee decided, however, that they must row again to-day. A match between Tyler and Walter Brown also came off, the former winning by two feet.

A man named Thomas Jones and his daughter were arrested in Delaware, Canada, yesterday, charged with the murder of a young girl named Fanny Jones, a niece of the man. An excited crowd gathered, threatening to lynch the prisoners, and while the examination was going on in the Town Hall, the floor gave way, precipitating a hundred people to the basement, seriously injuring thirty, seven it is feared fatally.

The Seaside at Chicago opened formally last night with great concert. The delayed delegations from New York and Europe arrived during the day.

Governor Humphrey, of Mississippi, is it is now reported, refuses to obey the order of General McDowell for his removal.

Two deaths from sunstroke occurred in St. Louis yesterday.

John H. Burratt has been indicted on a new charge of giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Deacon Andrews in his full confession of the murder of Cornelius Holmes, at Kingston, Mass., states that he committed the deed in self defence, Holmes having made an indecent assault upon him.

The heaviest thunder storm known in Cincinnati for many years visited that city on Wednesday night.

Eight tons of Fenian arms seized by the government passed through Burlington, Vt., yesterday, bound for New York.

The Florida Legislature yesterday elected T. W. Osborn United States Senator for the four years term.

The Progress of Anarchy in Mexico.

Our Mexican news from day to day goes to show that the worst which has ever been written or spoken as to the incapacity of the Mexican people for self-government has not only not overstepped but has not been up to the mark. Our telegraphic news and our letters from special correspondents reveal a state of anarchy in that country which is almost without a parallel even in its own previous history, bad as that history has been. Willing, as at times we have been, to hope for Mexico, we can now no longer conceal from ourselves the fact that the cause is hopeless.

It is now some forty-four years ago since the Mexican people shot their first emperor, and in a vain attempt to imitate the people of the United States set up a republic. For forty years they continued in a state of anarchy, making and unmaking presidents, faction struggling with faction, tinkering old and making new constitutions, contracting debts and never paying them, quarrelling with their best friends and losing large slices of their best territory; and at the end of the forty years of magnificent promise and no fruit they found themselves demoralized and helpless, and compelled, at the will of the foreigner, to submit to another empire and another emperor. To get rid of imperial rule they deposed their first emperor, pensioned and then shot him. During forty years they manufactured some thirty-one constitutions—very nearly a constitution for every year—an unparalleled feat in constitution making; but in spite of all their constitutions we find them at the end of the forty years selling themselves to foreigners and bowing the knee to a foreign emperor.

The history of the second Mexican empire is too recent to require repetition. True to themselves and to the character which they had established, no sooner was the second empire set up than the spirit of anarchy revealed itself. The sympathy of the United States was invoked, and, as was not unnatural in the circumstances, was unwisely given. But for the shadow of the United States which fell on Mexican soil the French might have been there to this day. Our shadow, however, was too much for them. They saw it and

fled. Napoleon heard the voice of a great, a free, a mighty and a conquering people, trembled and retired, with his tail between his legs. We had done the Mexicans a good service. We asked not, because we wanted not, any compensation. In the interests of humanity, however, we asked them to spare the life of Maximilian, who, if he had offended, had not been the principal offender, and who, with all his faults, had at least been more sinned against than sinning. We had special reasons for making such a request. We ourselves had just passed through a great revolution and a bloody and devastating war. The authors of the revolution had fallen into our hands. We thirsted not for blood. We sought no revenge. With a magnanimity worthy of ourselves, worthy of the great cause in which we had triumphed, and worthy of the advanced civilization of the nineteenth century, we felt that when the war was ended the lives of even the principal offenders might well be spared. By the service we had done the Mexicans—for but for us they never could have driven the French from their soil—and by the example which we had set them we had a right to ask them to spare the life of Maximilian. With an ingratitude and a love of blood worthy of such a people they refused our request, committed a judicial murder which had absolutely nothing to justify it and ranked themselves with the barbarous nations of the time. From the commencement of the Mexican republic the love of blood has been quite as conspicuous as the want of common sense has been apparent. The brigands of Italy were gentlemen in comparison to these Mexican patriots.

How do we find Mexico now? All was to be well when the French had left them. The unity of the republic was to be sealed by the blood of Maximilian. The French trouble them no more and the life-blood of Maximilian has been heartlessly drawn, and how stands it with this promising republic now? It is a year since Maximilian was shot. Are they a happier, a more united, a more prosperous people now than they were then? Have they in any true sense prospered in the interval? Mr. Romero, as will be seen from our Washington news of to-day, says they have prospered. We have only Mr. Romero's word for that, and, considering the character of his present mission, that word is to be received with caution. Can any unprejudiced reader look at the news of to-day, comparing it with the news of any time during these forty-four or fifty years, and say that Mexico has progressed in anything but in anarchy? Worse and worse, wilder and wilder anarchy, deeper and deeper misery—behold the history of Mexico! How can it be otherwise? The race is incompetent. Strength and unity of purpose come only from the amalgamation of races that have something in common, that have for each other some natural affinity. Nothing but weakness and disorder can come from a wild and unnatural mixture of the most heterogeneous human elements. Europeans, oreoles, mestizoes, mulattoes, Zambos, Indians, negroes, all mixed up and crossed in the most endless and inconceivable fashion—such is the population of Mexico. Was ever such a hybrid mixture witnessed on the face of the earth? Hayti reveals a somewhat similar spectacle; but so far as Hayti is concerned, or indeed any of the old European settlements of South America where the races have been unnaturally mixed, it only confirms the truth of our proposition that miscegenation under certain conditions begets and can only beget weakness and disorder. We have no choice but to pronounce the case of Mexico hopeless.

Minister Romero, we observe, is again in this country. He wants money. What about the last loan? It is not yet two years since money was raised in this country on certain bonds to assist the Mexican republic. One half year's interest was paid when the bonds were subscribed. Not a cent, so far as we know, has been paid since. Yet Minister Romero has the audacity to try it on again. We have had enough of this. What Mexico wants is not money, but common sense. We have no objection that the Mexican Minister be permitted to convey back to his countrymen as much American common sense as he can carry; but we have a decided objection to his being allowed to carry back any more of our gold. Our advice is, let Mexico go on in her mad career. In a very little while her offences will arise to and provoke the vengeance of Heaven. As the minister of Heaven's wrath it may be our duty to send Phil Sheridan across the Rio Grande—as was intended at the close of our late war—to unfurl the Star Spangled Banner over the Halls of the Montezumas and make Mexico our own. Then all will be well. Mexico will have peace, rest and prosperity. Let Romero go home and wait for "the good time coming."

## Probable Failure of a Big Job.

For some reason, as mysterious as it is remarkable, the House of Representatives appeared in a most astonishingly virtuous character yesterday. After patriotically deciding that the government clerks should not obtain the increase of salaries which had been previously voted them, the subject of the notorious land job treaty of the Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company with the Great and Little Osage Indians was taken up. By this treaty, as will be remembered, the Indians agreed to cede eight millions of acres of land to the company for the very extraordinary price of nineteen cents per acre. Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, introduced a resolution setting forth the injustice of the treaty, declaring that its terms "are not within treaty making power," and "therefore this House does hereby solemnly condemn the same, and does also earnestly but respectfully express the hope and expectation that the Senate will not ratify the said pretended treaty." After a brief debate, in which all of the speakers denounced the measure as a "gigantic swindle," the resolution was agreed to without a division. We do not suppose, after this action of the House, that the Senate will ratify the job; so it may be regarded as having failed.

HENRY A. WISE ON THE SITUATION.—Our Richmond correspondent sends us a report of a talk with Henry A. Wise. It appears that Mr. Wise is in favor of neither of the candidates named for the democratic nomination, including Judge Chase. Probably Mr. Wise is in favor of Henry A. Wise, the old Virginia battle ax.

## Terrible Catastrophe On the Bowery.

We publish in another column a full account of the terrible catastrophe which took place on the Bowery at about fifteen minutes before ten o'clock last night. Anything of a more distressing nature has seldom happened in this city. Engine No. 9, of the Metropolitan Fire Department, while standing in front of the old Bowery theatre building, suddenly exploded, the fragments of iron, as they sped through the air, carrying death and wounds to persons and inflicting damage of a more or less serious character to the adjacent buildings. As far as ascertained four men were killed outright and a fifth unfortunately died soon afterwards. In addition twenty-one beings, most of them boys, were wounded, several of them, it is feared, fatally. The cause or origin of this frightful accident is not fully known at the time of writing. It is stated, however, that the explosion resulted from a lack of water in the boiler. Whether this statement be true or not will have to be decided by legal investigation. It is sufficient at the present to know that the accident was a most fatal one. At the hour in which it took place the Bowery is generally crowded with pedestrians, and around the theatre doors particularly large groups of men and boys are accustomed to congregate until the close of the performance within. Under these circumstances the only wonder is that the casualties were not greater, that no more unfortunate beings were ushered into the presence of their Maker without a moment's warning, and that no more bodies and limbs were torn and mangled by the flying missiles of destruction.

This is the first catastrophe of the kind that has occurred to the steam fire engines since their introduction into use in this city. Deeply as it is to be deplored, we trust that the investigation will prove it to have been unavoidable. The immunity we have had from such distressing occurrences in the past, and the familiarity of men with danger of all kinds frequently induces a feeling of security not at all commensurate with the risks run; but, we repeat, it is to be hoped that all due precautions against an explosion were taken in this case.

## John Bright on North American Secession.

Mr. John Bright appeared on the extra-parliamentary stage of English politics thirty years ago as a latitudinarian Quaker, his broadbrim covering a head filled with odds and ends of democracy, the footings up of State tax bills, ideas of leagues, agitating "tours," free trade bazaars and second hand popular arguments about universal liberty, the equalization of commerce and a world-wide peace. He was accepted as a sort of political curiosity—a Quaker in the "ring"—at the beginning. Since that time he has managed, by a skilful combination of his material with opportune expositions of the result, to become a pretty prominent leader of the Manchester reform school, and hopes, evidently, to register his name on the roll of English statesmen. He is entirely unsuited for such, distinction, and consequently will not succeed, his platitudes and contradictions in Parliament being too patent to the English people, who remember that in 1843, in his very maiden effort, he voted for the extension of the free trade principle, and in the very same month voted against the Slave Trade Suppression bill, on the ground that its enactment would "seriously injure" the commerce of the West Coast of Africa.

The voters of England are, however, the best judges of the exact value of Mr. Bright's public record at home. When he comes to deal with politics or a policy of North American application he is completely at fault, and founders about as strangely as would a Quaker, who, when attending a New York May meeting, would take into his head to "show off" in the Bowery with a ballet girl of the "Black Crook" troupe, or to wager with Hon. John Morrissey that he could draw the "first claret" in the prize ring, or would ride the winning horse at the Jerome Park Derby. Mr. Bright does not comprehend the principle of the Canadian confederation. The union has been voted by the provincial representatives, sanctioned by the imperial Parliament and proclaimed by the Queen. Nova Scotia cannot secede from or repeal it. There is no commission of inquiry as to its working needed. The complaint of the thirteen colonies was the imposition of government taxes without Parliamentary representation; but that injustice does not apply in the case of Nova Scotia in the New Dominion. There may be financial inequalities in the apportionment of the public taxes, but they can be remedied by action of the Parliament in Ottawa. From that legislative assembly the members from Nova Scotia have no more right to absent themselves than had the members from South Carolina from the Congress of the United States before the Jeff Davis rebellion. By doing so they are in a state of quasi rebellion, and Parliament cannot listen to them. John Bright's milk and water Quakerism in the House of Commons will not serve the Nova Scotians. The people of the United States do not need to foster secession in British North America with a view of obtaining a fractional part of the territory when they know that at the proper moment they can have the whole, with all the "modern improvements."

SAVING THE TAP.—By the very small majority of four the House of Representatives yesterday reconsidered the vote by which the joint resolution was passed giving twenty per cent additional compensation to the department employes at the capital, and, on motion, laid the resolution on the table. As this saves to the government between one and two millions per annum, and as this also is the first occasion that we can remember on which our present Congress has been attacked with a fit of economy, we must congratulate the country on the result of the vote. Considering with what sublime disregard of the taxpayers' feelings leakages have been permitted at the bung, we trust that this latter day caution and saving at the tap will not materially injure the health or trouble the consciences of our Representatives.

SHERMAN, NAPIER, NAPOLEON.—Sherman advanced from Chattanooga to Savannah and put an end to the war. Napier advanced from Massowa to Magdala and liberated the captives. Napoleon advanced from the sea to Mexico and then retired, very much like a certain well known French general, who valiantly marched up the hill and then valiantly marched down again.

## The Fenian Demonstration Against the New Dominion.

An Irish Homer, from Cork, claims in a brief modern epic that the sons of the Green Isle are and have been, from a date in comparison with which the first settlement of China appears as an occurrence of yesterday, famed for "fightin', an' whiskey, an' murder an' love," closing with the fine poetic moral that this heroic, elegant and unique combination in the national characteristic has borne the race triumphantly over the most disheartening difficulties and will sustain it to a worldwide glory.

General O'Neil, Commander-in-Chief of the Fenian hosts on this side the Atlantic, when planning his campaign against the New Dominion of Canada paid great attention to the bardic idea—as have all the warriors of Ireland, from the first soldiers who streamed from the sides of the Caucasus down to Brian Boroinhe and his successors—and seems to have elaborated it into a new and effective system of operation for the conquest of the confederated British provinces. Attending carefully to heathen mythology and Bible facts, the General sounded a grand Irish "croomaboo," which collected Fenian worshippers of Mars, Bacchus, Cain and Venus from all quarters of the United States to the banks of Lake Erie and Niagara river, near Buffalo, where he organized a monster picnic, including in the programme of amusements singing, dancing, drinking, the shillelah exercise and military drill. The effect has been quite amazing. The astonished Canadians were at once seized with a universal quake, and have been kept ever since in a shaky and excited condition. The Queen's troops have been mustered, the confederate volunteers have been called out, reinforcements of regulars have arrived from England, gunboats are steaming around the lake fringes, and we hear of squadrons "quickly forming in the ranks of war" at all points, yet their commanders seem completely nonplussed. Lord Monck, himself an Irishman, has been taken quite aback, and British officers bearing Crimean decorations are utterly ignorant in face of O'Neil's strategy. Ifad it been anything like a Napoleonic centre-dash, a Russian sortie or the flanking tactic of Grant, they would comprehend it and know how to meet it with hope; but the Fenian picnic system has paralyzed them, and may eventually bring the territory of the Dominion under the flag of the United States without bloodshed.

Indeed, this result is more than likely; for we learn that O'Neil is about to extend his lines and complete a chain of Fenian fairs and picnics along the border, operating all the time on United States soil. If the Buffalo fair alarmed the Canadians so seriously it may be fairly presumed that a connected series of Irish picnics, extending several hundreds of miles and conducted in the same style, will be decisive in favor of O'Neil and Ireland.

The General can scarcely fail. His army material in the United States numbers five hundred thousand "Fenian men." One-half of these are married and have five children each, while the unmarried half have each six sweethearts. This gives an aggregate of three millions and a quarter of the Latin race, all interested in the O'Neil picnic and war movement and anxious for the humiliation of England and the enlargement of our free American territory. The Fenians enjoy a splendid base of movement and supply. "By platoons on the left," and they shake Canada to its centre. "By sections to the right," and the vast line of citizen voters is met by leading men from the different political parties in the United States, each more generous than the other in the proffer to "do something for them." O'Neil will thus maintain his troops in splendid condition to the time of the Presidential election next November, at which time the Dominion people will be sufficiently exhausted, if not captured previously, to permit him to grant extensive furloughs to his force—the ladies availing themselves of the opportunity of going home to "settle up the house" a little.

In the meantime, General O'Neil has no one to fear except General Grant. Should the Irish General do anything outside his picnic plan or seek to embroil the United States with Great Britain or Exeter Hall, Grant must come out against him; for the Robespierres-Butler radicals are not forgetful of England's sympathy with their early political struggle. General O'Neil is no doubt very prudent, and will not, therefore, seek to bring Grant to his Fenian picnic, unless it be as an invited guest.

## Railway Litigation—Heavy Verdict.

Within the past year an immense number of gigantic railway litigations have, by the rasality or mismanagement of directors, been brought before the courts in almost every section of the country, embarrassing the commercial interests of the nation and in many cases ruining honest stockholders. These suits are frequently brought by stockholders themselves, it is true, but they are generally commenced to prevent the executive officers from carrying out individual schemes and for the protection of the stockholders' interests in opposition to the cliques of managers. Of course, if a suit is brought by a party against these "rings" the whole resources of the company are drawn upon to defeat the action and result ruinously to the non-stockjobbing and bona fide investments. Yesterday one of the heaviest judgments ever recovered in this country, amounting to upwards of four million six hundred thousand dollars, was entered in the Supreme Court against the Union Pacific Railway Company (Kansas branch). The judgment was recovered by Ross, Steele &amp; Trowbridge, the construction contractors of the defendant's line of road, as compensation for services performed and as damages for the subsequent breach of the contract, the officers of the road having driven the contractors off. Unfortunate stockholders!

THE RECORD OF MR. CHASE.—In a letter in another column will be found an interesting résumé of Mr. Chase's political history. He was, as will be seen, a democrat from the time of his first activity until the opening of the issue from which the war grew—the issue that was settled by the war—and thus the close of the war has removed the only thing that carried Mr. Chase and so many other earnest and energetic democrats out of the ranks of the

great party of the constitution. His action in the convention that nominated Martin Van Buren—of which he was chairman—indicates him as the leader who made national and gave its real power to the movement that, originating in this State, initiated the revolution. In all his career he appears as a man whose relation to party has always been held as secondary to his fidelity to great ideas.

## Pendleton and Vallandigham Types of Western Politicians and Statesmen.

Into the head of a man like Pendleton the spirit of the age, the ideas, the progress, the vital movement, the things that give the time its peculiar character, cannot enter. He is a partisan and adheres to the ideas that were instilled by party association and were a party gospel; and though the party that lived on the ideas be dead and gone, though the issues from which the ideas received shape have passed away, he holds the ideas still, and handles them and mumbles over them, and twaddles and twaddles with the iteration of fatuity—the very impersonation of the genius who brought a bit of broken stone from the Acropolis to witness for the greatness of Athens—the genius, power and poetry of Grecian life.

Mr. Pendleton does not even understand that great agent of the social and political life of the time in which he lives, the press. In the letter we recently gave in regard to his opinions in view of his present prominence was well exhibited the timid awkwardness of the man taken outside of his party rut. Our correspondent, acting on all the forms and amenities of intercourse, endeavored to draw his opinions for publication. He had no opinions. It was, moreover, revolting to him to speak through the press—that is to say, revolting to speak by the only means that can give him access to the whole mass of the American people, and the only means that can present his thoughts in circumstances in which the people can consider them with deliberate leisure. His opinion, however, came by dribbles through his friends, who were disposed to give them freely to the tenth cousin. And what were the opinions thus treasured? They are all summed up on one point—the five-twentieths; simply a howl about the payment of the five-twentieths. As to the great war and its principles and consequences, nothing; but much about the five-twentieths. As to the national debt even, and its true character and the proper provisions, quite as little, save the part that stands in the five-twentieths. He is simply the statesman of the five-twentieths, who to any living issue on any point aside from his fossil democracy can return no answer but that financial howl.

Vallandigham seems to be a man of more thought, a man more in sympathy with the time, and he discussed the situation freely and with acute suggestion. He is, perhaps, the true leader of the uncompromising school of peace politicians of whom Pendleton is ostensibly the representative, and if any of this school is to go in Chase's Cabinet it should be Vallandigham.

## Judge Chase and the Presidency.

We publish to-day a letter from an Albany correspondent, giving an account of a caucus of prominent democratic politicians convened for the purpose of considering the political situation and interchanging opinions in regard to the Presidential nomination. Ex-Governor Seymour was the centre of the gathering, and freely gave his views. We give a verbatim report of his remarks so far as they concerned Chief Justice Chase. It seems that the Governor distinctly endorsed Chase as the democratic candidate, stating that he and the party differed in no material point upon the living issues of the day. He said the Chief Justice stood right upon the record as to free trade and the tariff, and he agreed with the democrats on the general question of taxation; that he has always been in favor of universal amnesty and for restoring to the South her constitutional rights, and that as to negro suffrage he is willing to leave that question entirely to the States, where the democrats claim it belongs. This is Judge Chase's platform in a nutshell; but simple as it is the democratic organs dared not publish it in a report of the proceedings of the caucus when they had an opportunity to do so. The question is, therefore, definitely settled that ex-Governor Seymour is out flat-footed for Chase's nomination by the Democratic Convention, and his suggestion that Pendleton give way for the present and await future honors is dictated in a manly and magnanimous spirit. It is folly for the partisan journals to attempt to smother this great, necessary and patriotic Chase movement. It is bound to go on. It is fully time that something like statesmanship should distinguish the Presidential office, and the people are beginning to realize that Judge Chase is just the man for the time and the occasion.

## TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS.

The steamer Laura, seized at St. Louis some time ago for carrying contraband spirits, has been condemned and ordered to be sold by the United States District Court of Missouri.

The United States District Attorney of St. Louis has called the attention of the Attorney General to the illicit distillation of whiskey in Chicago, so extensively carried on.

Dr. Henry E. Peabody, a dentist of St. Louis, has sued Dr. G. W. Trauer for slander, and estimates his damages at \$20,000. The suit grew out of a series of resolutions passed by the St. Louis Odontological society, of which Dr. Trauer is its President, calling Dr. Peabody "a quack."

A girl named Fanny Jones, residing at Delaware, Canada, twelve years old, who has been missing for some days, was found on Wednesday concealed in a hole in the ground, her body soiled and frightfully mangled, as if killed with a club. Her uncle, Thomas Jones, and his daughter, a girl of sixteen, have been arrested as the perpetrators of the fearful tragedy. It was with great difficulty that the excited crowd could be kept from lynching the prisoners. While the examination was going on the Town Hall door gave way and about one hundred people fell to the basement. About thirty were seriously injured, seven, it is feared, fatally.

Father Girardin, Roman Catholic priest at the college at Ottawa, Canada, was drowned while bathing on Wednesday.

A. G. Barber, the celebrated Virginia sculptor, died in Rappahannock county on the 16th, of cancer.